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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive annotated bibliography contains 108 items including books, journal articles, children's books illustrative of educational materials in China, government reports, research reports, newspaper stories, ERIC documents, and articles from the popular press. The listed items have been published over a broad span of time ranging from the 1920's to the present. While most of the materials are in English, the bibliography contains items written in Swedish, Chinese, French, Russian, Chinese, Czech, Japanese, German, and Danish. All abstracts are in English. Two extensively covered topics are the major changes in educational public policy that took place after the Communist victory in 1949 and the policy changes during and after the Cultural Revolution. The annotations tend to be brief and are primarily descriptive, not evaluative. (CFR)

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EDUCATION (GENERAL, ALL LEVELS) IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; PAST AND PRESENT:

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Education (General, All Levels) in the People's Republic of China; Past and Present: Annotated Bibliography

By Franklin Parker

Abegg, Lily. "PRIVILEGIERTE UND ANALPHABETEN: DAS ERZIEHUNGSWESEN IN CHINA" (The Privileged and the Illiterate: The Chinese Educational System). ATLANTIS, 29 (1957), 51-60. In German.

Aero, Rita. THINGS CHINESE. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1980.

Alphabetical definitions concerned with China's culture include: Book Burning (213 B.C.), Child Rearing, Civil Service Examination, Confucian Classics, Dictionaries, and Education.

Agostinoni, Emidio. STUDI SULL'EDUCAZIONE DEL POPOLO CINESE (STUDIES ON CHINESE EDUCATION). Milan, Italy: Vallardi, 1903. In Italian.

Akademiia Pedagogicheskikh Nauk RSFSR, Moscow. SHKOLA PROSVESHCHENIE V NARODNOM KITAE; SBORNIK STATEI (SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC: A SYMPOSIUM). Moscow: 1957. In Russian.

Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute. EDUCATION IN CHINA. MODERN CHINA SERIES NO. 5. London: Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute, 1975. ERIC ED 104 740.

A brief history of Chinese education, 1900-73, and a description of schooling at all levels.

Arens, Richard. "DAS SCHULWESEN IN CHINA, MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER SCHULVERHALTNISSE IN NORDCHINA" (China's Educational System, with Special Attention to Educational Conditions in North China). MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFT UND RELIGIONSWISSENSCHAFT, 33, 2 (1949), 92-103. In German.

Arsent'ev, Aleksandr Ivanovich. ZVEZDY NAD KITAEM (STARS OVER CHINA). Simferopol, U.S.S.R.: Krymizdat, 1959. In Russian.

"Art, Literature and Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 89 (March 1982), 138-41.

Streaming (ability grouping) criticized in primary and middle schools. Primary and middle school teachers' salaries to be made comparable to government workers' salaries of the same grade.

Barendsen, Robert D. "The 1960 Educational Reforms." CHINA QUARTERLY, 4 (October-December 1960), 55-65.

Outlines changes in elementary and secondary education, 1950-60; motivations for and implications of these changes.

Barendsen, Robert D. PLANNED REFORMS IN THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEM IN COMMUNIST CHINA. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1960.

Describes 1960 reform of substituting for the old six-year elementary plus six-year secondary ladder a four-year elementary, three-year junior middle and three-year senior middle school. The shortened ten-year elementary-secondary school ladder aided economic development by putting manpower to work earlier.

Bichurin, Nikita Iakovlevich. "VZGLIAD NA PROSVESHCHENIE V KITAI" (A Look at Education in China). ZHURNAL MINISTERSTVA NARODNAGO PROSVESHCHENIIA, 16, 4 (1838), 324-66; 16, 5 (1838), 568-95. In Russian.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Blake, Henry Arthur. CHINA. New York: Macmillan, 1909.
Education is a topic in this illustrated description of people, places, and customs in early twentieth century China.

Blakeslee, George Hubbard, ed. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA: CLARK UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES, NOVEMBER, 1912. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1913.
Includes 22 papers presented at a November 1912 conference. On education: E. W. Capen, "Relation of the Returned Students to the Chinese Revolution"; C. W. Young, "The Westernizing of Chinese Medical Practice"; P. W. Kuo, "Effects of the Revolution Upon the Educational System of China"; Leo Desmet, "Organization and Recent Work of the Catholic Missions in China"; and J. F. Goucher, "Some Recent Developments of Christian Education in China."

Bonavia, David. THE CHINESE. New York: Lippincott and Crowell, 1980.
"Classroom Under Siege" chapter reviews Maoist reasons for remaking schools during the Cultural Revolution; examines ways of recruiting teachers after years of attacking them for being politically suspect; praises accomplishments of rural elementary schools, financed mostly by collective funds, not the central government; and characterizes the post-1976 enthusiasm of educators who are rebuilding secondary and higher education systems.

Borel, Claude. "L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN CHINE" (Education in China). BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE DE MARSEILLE, 37 (1913), 192-97. In French.

Bratton, Dale L. "Secondary Literature on Communist Chinese Education." SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, 40, 1 (Winter 1967), 80-89.
Analyzes Communist literature about education, mostly formal descriptions of school policies and practices. Compares Chinese and Soviet education. Selected bibliography on higher education, youth and student organizations, and ideological reform.

Brou, Alexandre. "LES RÉFORMES SCOLAIRES EN CHINE" (Educational Reforms in China). ÉTUDES, 127, 4 (May 20, 1911), 461-79; 128, 1 (July 5, 1911), 25-46. In French.

Bunge, Frederica M., and Rinn-Sup Shinn, eds. CHINA, A COUNTRY STUDY. AREA HANDBOOK SERIES. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1981. ERIC ED 233 947.

Basic facts about China's social, economic, political, and military institutions. "Education and Culture" by Joel N. Glassman and "Science and Technology" by Pierre M. Perrolle are two of 14 major topics covered.

Butterfield, Fox. "China's Schools Test Grouping by Ability." NEW YORK TIMES, May 14, 1978, p. 10.

Ability grouping, entrance examinations, and an academic curriculum are part of the educational recovery from Cultural Revolution excess and the push for modernization.

Butterfield, Fox. "Schools in China Still Lag." NEW YORK TIMES, February 12, 1980, pp. C1, C4.

U.S. experts who analyzed China's 1978 college admissions test found Chinese students behind their U.S. counterparts in chemistry and possibly physics but roughly equivalent in mathematics. Literacy rates also lag: 30 percent (240,000,000) of China's rural population is illiterate; 120,000,000 people under age 45 are illiterate.

Cha, L.C. et al. "System of Educational Administration in China." EDUCATION IN CHINA. Edited by T. Y. Teng and T. T. Lew. Peking: Society for the Study of International Education, 1923, pp. 1-8.

Describes duties of educational administrators at national, provincial, and local levels.

Chaffee, Frederic H. et al. AREA HANDBOOK FOR COMMUNIST CHINA. Foreign Area Studies of the American University. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Reviews educational history and summarizes educational developments at all levels and among ethnic minorities under Communism. Also examines science policy and political education through media, schools, and other propaganda programs.

Chai, Pien. "Revolution in Education." A GLANCE AT CHINA'S CULTURE. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1975, pp. 7-18.

Summary of educational changes in China; prepared by the Government's foreign language publishing house.

Chan, Pauline. "Education in the People's Republic of China: Tradition and Change." EQUALITY AND FREEDOM IN EDUCATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. Edited by Brian Holmes. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1985, pp. 178-208.

Equalizing educational opportunity in six countries, including China. Examines aims of education (Maoism since late 1950s), administration, finance, organization and structure, curriculum, teacher education, higher education; gives enrollment and other statistics, 1977-79.

Chang, Chi-hsin. CHUNG-KUO CHIAO-YÜ HSING-CHENG TA-KANG (OUTLINE OF CHINESE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1934. In Chinese.

Covers (to 1928): Chinese and Western educational theories and practices, education administration, historical changes of central and local education administration since late Ch'ing period, municipal school administration and supervision, three levels of education (elementary, secondary, higher), social education, and school finance.

Chang, Ching-hsi. SAN-SHIH-NIEN-LAI CHIH HSI-K'ANG CHIAO-YÜ, SHANG CHÜAN (SINKIANG EDUCATION IN THE LAST THIRTY YEARS, CHUAN 1). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1939. In Chinese.

State of education in underdeveloped Sinkiang Province.

Chang, Nai-fan. "Chinese Communist Educational System." CHINESE COMMUNIST AFFAIRS, 3, 1 (February 1966), 32-66.

Reviews education policy since 1949, describes lower school, higher education, and spare-time education structures and curricula. Criticizes the "Marxist-Leninist heresy" on which all education is based.

Chang, Pe Chin. "Redirecting Educational Effort in China." PACIFIC AFFAIRS, 6, 6-7 (June-July 1933), 281-91.

Weaknesses in Chinese schools identified by the League of Nations Mission of Educational Experts. Concludes that educational leaders need to establish cooperation of intellectual and manual labor at the secondary and university levels.

Chen, Theodore H.E. "China, Education in." ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN EDUCATION. Edited by Harry N. Rivlin and Herbert Schueler. New York: Philosophical Library of New York, 1943, pp. 130-34.

Depicts the educational structure established in 1928, when China for the first time coordinated schooling centrally and supervised private schools. Describes school changes at all levels during the 1930s. Tells of adult education, especially language reforms to aid literacy and the 1940 plan to end illiteracy in five years.

Chen, Theodore H.E. "Education." CHINA: A HANDBOOK. Edited by Yuan-li Wu. New York: Praeger, 1973, pp. 691-704.

Describes education, its achievements and problems, and includes a bibliography with brief annotations.

Chen, Theodore H.E. "Educational Control in China." HSIEH TA JOURNAL, 3 (August 1935), 1-16.

Cheng, Chi-pao. "China, Part II: Public Education." THE YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION 1949. Edited by G. B. Jeffery et al. London: Evans Brothers, 1949, pp. 610-20.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Chapters: Fundamental Education of National Government, Education for Minority Races, Teacher Training, Language Problems, and Audio-Visual Aids.

Cheng, Chi-pao. "Educational Administration in Hupeh." CHINA QUARTERLY, 1, 3 (March 1936), 37-46.

Provincial education commissioner in Hupeh Province, former Communist stronghold, describes schooling at all levels, emphasizes literacy, citizenship training, and the value of radio teaching, and urges more support for science and technical education.

Cheng, James Chester. BASIC PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST APPROACH TO EDUCATION. Washington, DC: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1961.

Historical interpretation of education policy shifts, with Communist policy by Mao Tse-tung and others used to shape Marxian dogma to Chinese conditions.

Ch'iang, Shu-ko. CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI CHIAO-YÜ CHIH-TU (MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF CHINA). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1934. In Chinese.

Surveys history and growth of education administration, central and local; chapters on compulsory education, social education (outside formal schools), private schools, and education overseas.

"CHIAO-YÜ TSA-CHIH" (Current State of Education). CHINESE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 26, 7 (July 1936), entire issue. In Chinese.

Cited as "one of the oldest modern periodicals . . . widely read by teachers. . . In close touch with government officials as well as educators."

Ch'ien, Chün-jui. "The Policy of Educational Construction in Present-Day China." CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN NEW CHINA. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1951, pp. 21-35.

Vice-Minister of Education says that first educational goal is to serve peasants and workers by teaching cadres and soldiers, providing classes for workers and peasants, promoting literacy, and opening short-term secondary school courses.

CHINA: EYEWITNESS REPORTS FROM TWELVE WESTERN SPECIALISTS. Six audiocassettes (15-35 minutes each), with Teacher's Guide. Princeton, NJ: Visual Education Corporation, 14 Washington Road, 1976.

Audiotapes for U.S. high schools include: legal system, thought reform, mass media, family life, education, primary and secondary schools, medicine, health, agriculture, communes, cities, child care, and religion.

China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. FIFTH REPORT. Peking: Commercial Press, 1930.

Details of the foundation from July 1929 to June 1930.

Chou, Yu-t'ung. "WO TI LI-HSIANG TI CHIAO-YÜ CHIH-TU" (My Ideal Education System). MIN-TOH MONTHLY, 3, 3 (March 1922), 1-14. In Chinese.

Chu, Chia-hua. "The Reform of Chinese Education in 1932." PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE, 9, 6 (June 16, 1935), 393-417.

Chu, Ming-yi. "Physical Culture." THE CHINESE YEARBOOK 1935-36. PREMIER ISSUE. Edited by Chungshu Kwei. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1935, pp. 541-53.

Twentieth century development of Western-style physical education, influenced by Japan and Germany and greatly strengthened by the Kuomintang's 1933 plan for promoting physical culture among the masses. The Education Ministry in 1932 published a plan for teaching physical education.

Chu, Wen-djang. "Education." A REGIONAL HANDBOOK ON NORTHWEST CHINA. Edited by Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, Vol. I, pp. 300-23.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

History of traditional, Nationalist, and Communist education in Northwest China (Chinghai, Kansu, Ninghsia, Shensi, and Sinkiang Provinces); describes Moslem, Buddhist, and other minority schooling and the spread of ideological training after 1949.

Chuang, Chai Hsuan. "China." EDUCATIONAL YEARBOOK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1936. Edited by I. L. Kandel. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1936, pp. 191-223.

Educational developments since 1927, including finance, indemnity funds, provincial and local administration, national education conferences, and school system. Discusses aims, preschool, elementary curriculum, compulsory education, continuation and vocational schools, secondary schools, preparation of teachers, Organizing Law of Universities, 1929, restructuring of arts and law studies, research institutions, studying abroad, and social education.

Chuang, Che-hsuan. JU-HO SHIH HSIN-CHIAO-YÜ CHUNG-KUO HUA (HOW TO SINIFY MODERN EDUCATION). Shanghai: Min-chih shu-chu, 1929. In Chinese.

Sun Yat-sen University professor emphasized the need to adjust education to China's actual social and economic needs.

Chuang, Yü, and Sheng-nai Ho, eds. TSUI-CHIN SAN-SHIH-WU-NIEN CHIH CHUNG-KUO CHIAO-YÜ (CHINESE EDUCATION IN THE LAST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1931. In Chinese.

"Commercial Press of the Last Thirty-Five Years" gives history of this largest publishing house in China and describes the career of its general manager, Wang Yün-wu. Other articles: Ts'ai Yüan-p'ei, "The New Chinese Culture of the Last Thirty-Five Years"; Chu Ching-nung on educational administration; and articles on various school levels, mass education, women's education, language, printing, and others.

Cihak, J. "PEDAGOGICKÁ VEDA L'UDOVEJ CÍNY" (Pedagogy in the People's Republic of China). JEDNOTNA SKOLA, 12, 6 (1957), 750-56. In Czech.

COLLECTED DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST SINO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MAINLAND CHINA. Taipei: Institute of International Relations, 1971.

Contains five research reports and 33 papers presented at the 1970 conference. Includes papers by Theodore H. E. Chen, Stefan T. Possony, Li Yu-ning, and Wang Chang-ling.

Constantini, Otto. "DIE WASSERBEWOHNER VON CANTON" (The People Who Live on the Water in Canton). ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSGEOGRAPHIE, 14, 2 (1970), 39-40. In German.

Describes Canton boat people, now educated, whose boats are used by tourists.

Copper, John Franklin. CHINA'S GLOBAL ROLE: AN ANALYSIS OF PEKING'S NATIONAL POWER CAPABILITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF AN EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 1980.

Assesses China's strengths and weaknesses in terms of world power status. Concludes that while China is important, it will generally behave as a second-ranking power. Education is related to China's scientific and technological capabilities. Statistics show that China ranks fifty-third in the world in the proportion of gross national product spent on education, and higher education is also weak because of attacks on the intelligentsia.

Cordier, Charles Georges. "L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN CHINE ET PLUS PARTICULIÈREMENT AU YUNNAN" (Education in China, with Emphasis on Yunnan). REVUE INDO-CHINOISE, 44, 11-12 (November-December 1925), 387-432. In French.

Cordier, Charles Georges. "RÉFORME SCOLAIRE ET INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE AU YUNNAN: SITUATION EN 1911" (Educational Reform and Public Education in Yunnan in 1911). REVUE INDO-CHINOISE, 17, 1 (January 1912), 25-61; 17, 2 (February 1912), 143-49. In French.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Courant, Maurice Auguste. "RÉFORME DE L'INSTRUCTION EN CHINE" (Educational Reform in China). NOUVELLE REVUE PÉDAGOGIQUE, 48, 6 (June 1906), 548-73. In French.

Croizier, Ralph C., ed. CHINA'S CULTURAL LEGACY AND COMMUNISM. New York: Praeger, 1970.

Articles on the effect of Communism on China's museums, monuments, history, archaeology, philosophy, religion, language, literature, architecture, science, opera, painting, sculpture, crafts, and cuisine.

"Culture and Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 87 (September 1981), 553-54.

Several articles stress the need for art and literature to serve the people and socialism. Also, new presidents announced at Peking University and the Academy of Sciences.

Davidson, Basil. "On Learning." DAYBREAK IN CHINA. London: Jonathan Cape, 1953, pp. 113-23.

Describes book publishing, films, Canton primary schools, and school statistics at all levels in China.

Destenay, Anne L. NAGEL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA-GUIDES: CHINA. Geneva: Nagel Publishers, 1979.

Sections on Chinese language and on modern Chinese culture, with a description of schooling at all levels.

Durdin, Tillman et al. THE NEW YORK TIMES REPORT FROM RED CHINA. New York: Quadrangle, 1971.

Three articles under "The Children of Chairman Mao: Education and Child-Rearing," several under "Science and Medicine," and five on "Culture after the Cultural Revolution."

Edmunds, Charles Keyser. MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1919, No. 44. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1919.

Brief history and current status of education, covering curriculum, discipline, teachers, finance, degrees, students abroad, women's education, engineering, agriculture, medicine, causes of backwardness, mission schools, Canton Christian College, Peking Union Medical College.

"Education and Cultural Affairs." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 85 (March 1981), 190-91.

Dual secondary education policy will be pursued: continuing general education and also increased vocational and technical education. Also, in recent years 5,100 students were sent to study in 45 countries, over 4,600 in the natural sciences, 110 in social sciences, and 380 in foreign languages.

"Education and Culture (Including the Question of Intellectuals)." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 92 (December 1982), 770-72.

Aim is for universal primary education by 1990. China needs more two-year colleges; more education by radio, TV, and correspondence courses; and more workers' night universities. Regrets that there are few college-educated personnel in rural areas. Urges that intellectuals be recruited into Party ranks.

"Education and Culture (Including the Question of Intellectuals)." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 95 (September 1983), 588-90.

Gives 1982 enrollment at all school levels. Urges universal primary education by 1990, strengthening vocational education in order to apply science and technology to agricultural production, admission of more rural students to all schools, sending trained people to the countryside, and using intellectuals more fully.

"Education and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 49 (January-March 1972), 188.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

"Education and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 50 (April-June 1972), 377-78.

"Education and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 51 (July-September 1972), 584-86.

"Education and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 52 (October-December 1972), 774-75.

"Education and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 91 (September 1982), 553-55.

School statistics at all levels for 1980 and 1981. Criteria given for university admissions. Inappropriate school practices during the Cultural Revolution resulted in poor training of those entering the work force.

"Education in Asia and Oceania: The People's Republic of China." BULLETIN OF THE UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION IN ASIA AND OCEANIA, 20 (June 1979), 50-55.

Noncritical educational overview since 1949: illiteracy reduced and women and minorities' schooling at all levels increased. By 1979 over 200 million Chinese youth were full-time students (taught by nine million "education workers"): 140 million elementary, 60 million secondary, and 600,000 higher education enrollees.

EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST CHINA: ARTICLES FROM CHINESE SOURCES ON EDUCATION. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1965.

Articles on education published in mainly scholarly and political journals, 1956-62, many of them about work and study, examinations, and other features of school and university policy. Articles from Japanese publications include "Educational Program of Communist China" and "Legal Education and Research."

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 3 (July-September 1960), 126.
Lu Ting-yi's speech at People's Congress reporting on plan to cut twelve years of primary and of secondary school (6-6), inherited from Nationalists, to a shorter nine-year integrated course and begin schooling at age six.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 56 (October-December 1973), 809-10.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 58 (April-May 1974), 414-15.
Criticizes practice of entering higher education by the "back door"; i.e., by using influence to avoid going to the rural areas to work. Criticizes teachers who return to pre-Cultural Revolution demand for absolute obedience and stress book learning and examinations at the expense of practical work and political study.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 63 (September 1975), 582-83.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 64 (December 1975), 84.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 90 (June 1982), 347-48.
Calls for better training for soldiers and improved education standards in military academies. "Self-education" advocated for the 160 million youths unable to be educated during the Cultural Revolution.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 94 (June 1983), 403-4.
Urges higher education reform to serve modernization: lower examination pass marks for rural secondary youths, more contracts with employers, more competent faculty and staff, and higher educational standards in middle and primary

schools. Planned higher education enrollment in 1983 was 348,600, higher than in 1982.

"Education." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 96 (December 1983), 771-74.

Lists 25 percent of total population illiterate or semi-literate. Notes that China had 11.6 university students per 10,000 population (fewer than India) and that out of 151 countries China's per capita expenditure on education was the third lowest. Also, plans are being made to universalize primary education and to recruit more middle school graduates to the work force rather than to higher education.

"Elements for a Dossier: Aspects of Education in China." PROSPECTS: QUARTERLY REVIEW OF EDUCATION, 5, 4 (1975), 480-503.

Articles by Chinese authorities: "The Educational Revolution: Primary and Secondary Education"; "Agricultural Colleges in Rural Areas"; "A New Type of University Graduate Examination"; and "Training a Million 'Barefoot Doctors.'"

Engelborghs, J., and Marthe Engelborghs. "NOTE RELATIVE À L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE" (Note on Education in the People's Republic of China). BULLETIN DU CENTRE D'ÉTUDE DES PAYS DE L'EST, 6, 2 (1965), 73-93. In French.

Ershov, Matvei Nikolaevich. "SHKOLA I UMSTVENNYE DVIZHENIIA V SOVREMENNOM KITAI" (Schools and Intellectual Movements in Contemporary China). BIBLIOGRAFICHESKII SBORNIK BIBLIOTEKI KITAISKOI VOSTOCHNOI ZHELEZNOI DOROGI, 1, 4 (1932), 191-233. In Russian.

Fan, Cheng-chih. "CHUNG-KUO TI-YU TI SHIH HSÜEH YA-CHIU" (A Historical Study of Physical Education in China). BULLETIN OF NATIONAL TAIWAN NORMAL UNIVERSITY, 26 (1981), 117-58. In Chinese.

Although the West put physical education into China's school curriculum in the late nineteenth century, martial arts training from the earliest dynasties onward stressed physical exercise.

Fan, K.H., and K.T. Fan. FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER: A SELF-PORTRAIT OF CHINA TODAY. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1975.

PEKING REVIEW and CHINA RECONSTRUCTS reprints on children, youth, schools, minorities, and higher education.

Fang, Cheng. "Education." COMMUNIST CHINA 1964. Vol. II. Edited by Union Research Institute. Hong Kong: Union Research Institute, 1965, pp. 31-58.

Vast school enrollment increase by 1963-64 was hastened by the spread of half farming-half study schools. Also covers teacher shortage and textbook problems.

Fedorenko, N.T., ed. VOPROSY KUL'TURNOI REVOLIUTSII V KITAISKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKE. SBORNIK STATEI. Moscow: Izd-vo Vostochnoi Lit-ry, 1960. In Russian.

Articles by both Soviet and Chinese writers on basic changes in national education, writing reforms, artistic and literary achievements and other cultural advances claimed by the Communist regime. In Russian.

Foster, Arnold. "The Educational Outlook in Wuchang." CHINESE RECORDER, 37, 1 (January 1906), 36-42; 37, 4 (April 1906), 208-16; and 37, 5 (May 1906), 258-65.

Fraser, Stewart E., ed. EDUCATION AND COMMUNISM IN CHINA: AN ANTHOLOGY OF COMMENTARY AND DOCUMENTS. London: Pall Mall Press, 1971.

Articles examine primary schools, part-time and spare-time schooling, ideological education, scientific and technological education, and international exchanges and other aspects of education.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Fresnel, Fulgence. "DE L'ÉDUCATION CHEZ LES CHINOIS" (Education Among the Chinese). JOURNAL ASIATIQUE, 3 (November-December 1823), 257-71, 321-31; and 4 (January 1824), 3-9. In French.

Gardner, John. "Opening up the Education Books Shows Progress—with Problems." TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT, 3319 (January 18, 1980), 13.

A December 1979 education conference in Tienjin identified continuing problems: 30 percent illiteracy among those under age 45 and continuing gap between urban and rural educational opportunity. But statistics show remarkable progress since 1949, particularly at the elementary and secondary levels.

Garside, Roger. COMING ALIVE: CHINA AFTER MAO. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981.

Firsthand description of post-Mao China. China's new leaders decided to strengthen education as a way for needed scientific and technological development. Reforms made in admission examinations and in key schools.

Gerlo, Aloïs. "L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE" (Education in the People's Republic of China). LE RÉGIME ET LES INSTITUTIONS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE CHINOISE (THE GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA). Edited by Center for Eastern Studies. Brussels: Snoeck-Ducaju, 1960, 163-81. In French.

A GLOSSARY OF CHINESE COMMUNIST TERMINOLOGY. Taipei: China Publishing Co., 1971.

Contains 1,232 terms used from the establishment of the Communist Party to late 1970. Includes cultural and education terms.

GOALS AND THEORIES OF EDUCATION IN ASIA, REPORT OF A REGIONAL WORKSHOP (NEW DELHI, INDIA, JANUARY 15-21, 1980). Geneva: International Bureau of Education, 1980. ERIC ED 198 019.

China was one of 11 participating countries providing a review of educational goals, policies, and programs.

Goldberg, Robert. EDUCATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. WINGSPREAD REPORT. Racine, WI: Johnson Foundation, 1973. ERIC ED 087 693.

Report of a U.S. workshop to encourage study of Chinese education.

Gray, Noel. LOOKING AT CHINA. New York: Lippincott, 1974.

Book for U.S. children, grades three to six, includes photos and text on school and work life of young people, science, sports, and performing arts.

Hahn, Emily. "The Chinese Student and His Problems." CHINA QUARTERLY, 6, 1 (Spring 1941), 56-62.

Problems include a chaotic school system (some traditionally Confucian, some government, some mission), bilingual instruction (home dialect, Mandarin Chinese, often English), and unrealistic grading.

Hail, William James. "Education, Past and Present." ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 152 (November 1930), 47-54.

Brief history of education, missionary education, student influence, and government exams.

Harvard University, Center for International Affairs and the East Asian Research Center. COMMUNIST CHINA 1955-1959; POLICY DOCUMENTS WITH ANALYSIS. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962.

The 48 documents include: education and training section in Li Fu-ch'un's "Report on the First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy of the People's Republic of China in 1953-1957"; education section with enrollment statistics at all school levels for 1949-56, in Liu Shao-ch'i's "Political Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," September 15, 1956; education reform section in Chou En-lai's "Report on the Work of the

Government, June 26, 1957, to the Fourth Session of the First National People's Congress"; Lu Ting-yi's "Education Must Be Combined with Productive Labor," in RED FLAG, July 1, 1958; and Section III, "Our Tasks on the Cultural and Educational Fronts," in Chou En-lai's "Report on Government Work Delivered to the First Session of the Second National People's Congress, April 18, 1959."

Hatch, R.W. "News Out of Communist China." WORLD POLITICS, 8, 1 (1955), 146-56.
Education data are given in COMMUNIST CHINA PROBLEM RESEARCH SERIES, by Chinese exiles in Hong Kong; eight volumes are reviewed here.

Havighurst, Robert J., ed. COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATION. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968.
Two articles: Evelyn L. Harner, "Middle School Education in Communist China," and Jan Myrdal, "Education in a Chinese Village."

Hawkins, John N. "Chinese Education." COMPARATIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS. Edited by Edward Ignas et al. Itasca, IL: F. E. Peacock Publishers, 1981, pp. 91-134.
Includes educational objectives, brief history, learning theory (Mao and post-Mao periods), structure and operation, curriculum, evaluation, counseling, and administration.

Hawkins, John N., ed. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. New York: Praeger, 1983.
Examines political and administrative impact on Chinese education policy since 1949. Describes structure of formal education, curriculum and workers' training, and teacher education. Contains extensive data, commentary, and some personal observations on "red versus expert" tensions.

Hechinger, Fred M. "In China, the Pendulum is Swinging." NEW YORK TIMES, July 17, 1979, p. C4.
Maoist educational policies failed, especially during the Cultural Revolution, but the post-1976 return to academic

standards is not assured success. The lesson for U.S. in China's experimentation with schooling is to avoid centralized planning and strive for open access and equal opportunity.

Hinman, George Warren. "Education in Fukien." CHINESE RECORDER, 67, 7 (July 1936), 414-22.

Hinman, George Warren. "Who Pays for the Schools?" CHINESE RECORDER, 67, 11 (November 1936), 702-07; 67, 12 (December 1936), 771-80.

Hinton, William. "Reflections on China." MONTHLY REVIEW, 25, 2 (1973), 30-43.

Politics and the Cultural Revolution, work in a locomotive factory, education, elitism, and the social role of women.

Hobbs, Lisa. "How the Oldest Civilization in the World Brings Up Its Youngest Members; an Intimate Glimpse of Child-Rearing in China Today, With Its Suggestive Contrasts to Our Own Way of Life." PARENTS, 47, 4 (April 1972), 52-53, 58-62.

Describes day care, enabling mothers to work; rural teachers who must farm for a year while living with peasants to understand their students; and work/study programs, ways politically conscious students apply to the university, and puritanical sex attitudes.

Hook, Brian. "Education Within Industry: China." THE WORLD YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION 1968: EDUCATION WITHIN INDUSTRY. Edited by Joseph A. Lauwerys and David G. Scanlon. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1968, pp. 168-81.

Education under Communism, always an economic and political tool, in 1949-57 had conventional plus spare-time programs aimed at improved literacy, raising level of training, and achieving ideological goals. In 1958-67, to conventional and spare-time programs was added half-work half-study, mainly in secondary schools. Describes educational programs within industry. Predicts that China will increasingly use mass media in teaching and will use education to serve production needs.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Houn, Franklin Willington. "Social, Cultural, and Educational Policies Since 1949." A SHORT HISTORY OF CHINESE COMMUNISM. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. 1967, pp. 187-216.

Sections on Reforming the Family System, Mobilizing Women for Nation-Building Tasks Outside the Home, Controlling Population Growth, Policy Toward the National Minorities, Thought Reform of Intellectuals, and Educational Policy.

Hsu, Paul. "The Meaning and Function of Sport in China." SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, 28, Supplement 101 (April 1980), 53.

Mao's thought strengthened the view that sport is structurally related to culture. Compares U.S. and Chinese use of social control, rewards, and skills training in sport.

Hu, Chang-tu, ed. ASPECTS OF CHINESE EDUCATION. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1969.

From COMPARATIVE EDUCATION REVIEW, February, 1969: Orthodoxy over Historicity: The Teaching of History in Communist China, by C.T. Hu; Medical Education and Manpower in Communist China, by Leo A. Orleans; the Language Issue in Communist Chinese Education, by Susan Biele Alitto; China's International, Cultural and Educational Relations: with Selected Bibliography, by Stewart E. Fraser; and the New Socialist Man, by Theodore H.E. Chen.

Hu, Chang-tu et al. CHINA: ITS PEOPLE, ITS SOCIETY, ITS CULTURE. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area File, 1960.

Chapters on Education, Science and Technology, Art and Intellectual Expression.

Hubbard, George David. EDUCATION IN CHENG TU, SZE CHUAN. Oberlin, OH: Oberlin College Laboratory Bulletins, 29, 1923.

Survey of education at all levels in Chengtu. Higher education included seven government colleges (their funds much reduced because of military unrest) and West China

Union University, supported by five mission boards in Britain, Canada, and the U.S. Few girls and women studied beyond the primary level.

Hultin, Mats. "SKOLAN OCH UNIVERSITETET I KINA" (The School and the University in China). FORSKNING OM UTBILDNING, 11, 2 (May 1984), 6-15. In Swedish.

Survey of education at all levels. Cites inefficient use of staff and facilities, teacher recruitment, and low pay of administrators. Only technical university and school graduates are guaranteed jobs.

Jennings, Jerry E., and Margaret Fisher Hertel. CHINA. Grand Rapids, MI: Fideler, 1979.

Text for U.S. elementary schools covers education, sports, recreation, arts, crafts, and communes.

Johnston, Lena E. CHINA: PEEPS AT MANY LANDS SERIES. New York: Macmillan, 1909.

Describes children at home and in school.

Johnstone, Reginald. "Education in China." THE YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION 1932. Edited by Eustace Perry. London: Evans Brothers, 1932, pp. 950-70.

Educational principles and policy at primary, secondary, and higher education levels (nine public universities are described). Includes a separate discussion on nine Christian universities and on mass education.

Kaplan, Fredric M., and Julian M. Sobin. "VI The Educational System." ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHINA TODAY. 3rd ed. New York: Harper, 1981, pp. 269-90.

Sections on theory of education, historical development, current educational practices, science and technology, statistics 1949-79 for primary and secondary education, and list of national key universities.

Kaplan, Fredric M. et al. "VII Art and Culture." ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHINA TODAY. UPDATED EDITION. New York: Harper, 1979, pp. 247-68.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Language and linguistic reform, literature including leading writers and politicized writer-reformers before and since 1949; also theater, opera, dance, cinema, painting and the decorative arts, handicrafts, sculpture, music, and sports and mass recreation.

Kassis, Vadim Borisovich. SVOBODNAIA IUNOST'; OCHERKI O MOLODEZHI KITAISKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKI (FREE YOUTH: ESSAYS ON THE YOUTH OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC). Moscow: Molodaia gvardiia, 1956. In Russian.

Kawai, Shingo. "MINZOKUSHUGITEKI KEIKŌ O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE MITARU KYŪ CHŪGOKU KOKUMINTŌ NO KYŌIKU SEISAKU NO RINKAKU" (An Outline of the Educational Policy of the Former Kuomintang, with Special Attention to its Nationalistic Orientation). REPORTS OF THE EAST ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 7 (December 1940), 1-49. In Japanese.

Critical but undocumented account of education under the Nationalist Government and its antiforeign spirit.

Kiangsu Provincial Administration Office, Educational Department, ed. CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO CHI-YUAN CH'IEN-I-NIEN SHIH-YÜEH SHIH. ER-NIEN CH'I-YÜEH CHIH, CHIANG-SU-SHENG CHIAO-YÜ HSING-CHENG PAO-KAO SHU (REPORT ON KIANGSU PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, OCTOBER 1911-JULY 1913). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1914. In Chinese.

Statistics on schools of various types in the province, laws and regulations, and sample curricula.

Kirby, Edward Stuart, ed. CONTEMPORARY CHINA, III—1958-1959. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1960.

Section on the educational system and an unannotated bibliography of 150 entries on culture, education, youth, and intellectuals.

Kohut, Sylvester, Jr. "Education in Red China: An Historical View of the Role of the Student." INDIANA SOCIAL STUDIES QUARTERLY, 26, 2 (1973), 31-35.

Students have played an important political role because both the Nationalists and Communists politicized education. Communists have stressed literacy and worker-peasant education but have not solved such problems as schooling for minorities and language simplification.

Kosters, J. "DAS CHINESISCHE SCHULWESEN" (The Chinese Educational System). ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR MISSIONSWISSENSCHAFT, 2 (1912), 49-64. In German.

Ku, Yü-hsiu. "Education." THE CHINESE YEAR BOOK. Edited by the Council of International Affairs, Chungking. Shanghai: Commercial Printers, 1943, pp. 639-64.

Survey of higher education, secondary education, and literacy education. Statistics on schooling at all levels. Appendix on research activities of Academia Sinica.

Kuo, Ping-wen. "The Effect of the Revolution Upon the Education System of China." RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA: CLARK UNIVERSITY ADDRESSES, NOVEMBER, 1912. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1913, pp. 345-58.

Republican China's Ministry of Education stimulated Western education, set up a four-three-three school plan, adopted new textbooks, and held a national education conference (1912) to promote schooling nationwide, with elementary education as first priority.

Kwong, Julia Chak-sin. "Is Everyone Equal Before the System of Grades: Social Background and Opportunities in China." BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 34, 1 (March 1983), 93-108.

The three-tiered examination system, begun in 1977 to select students for junior and senior high school and university, perpetuates inequality because of economic advantage and because educated families, by coaching, can give them an advantage. Thus children from worker-peasant families

receive less education, attain lower positions, and the gap between them and children from intellectual/cadre families widens.

Lampton, David M. "Performance and the Chinese Political System: A Preliminary Assessment of Education and Health Policies." CHINA QUARTERLY, 75 (September 1978), 509-39.

Despite centrally set expenditure ceilings and policy directions, education and health care vary greatly among China's provinces because of local leadership, funding, and citizen demands.

Lampton, David M. "Thermidor in the Chinese Educational Revolution." THEORY INTO PRACTICE, 17, 5 (December 1978), 367-74.

Post-Mao educational changes: increased emphasis on classroom achievement, expanded use of testing, and heightened dignity for teachers.

Lanneau, Sophie S. "The Schools of Soochow: A Survey." CHINESE RECORDER, 48, 7 (July 1917), 423-34.

Rapid changes in government education in Soochow: several kindergartens; 40 primary schools; seven higher primary schools; one provincial secondary school; two provincial normal schools (men, women); and provincial technical, agricultural, and medical schools.

League of Nations. Mission of Educational Experts. THE REORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION IN CHINA. Paris: League of Nations, Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, 1932.

Report from experts sent at China's request to assist development of the educational system and facilitate international educational contact. Recommendations were to strengthen authority of the Ministry of Education; to establish administrative links from district to province to Ministry; to have higher education controlled by the Ministry, secondary education by the province, and primary education by the district; to reorganize teacher education and benefits; to

provide four to six years of compulsory schooling and improve secondary and higher education; and to send Chinese specialists to Europe to study curricula and textbooks. See entry 921.

Liao, T'ai-ch'u. "School Land: A Problem of Educational Finance." YENCHING JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES, 2, 2 (February 1940), 212-33.

Using land to finance schools and help bright youths taking civil service exams began 1023 A.D. and was confirmed by a Ming dynasty edict. After civil service system was abolished and Western education grew, the scholar became less an object of community admiration and support and more a family and individual responsibility.

Liu, C.E. "National Educational Program of China. A Summary of the Work of the National Educational Conference Recently Held in Nanking." EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 22, 3 (July 1930), 235-39.

McCloy, C.H. "Physical Education in China." BULLETINS ON CHINESE EDUCATION, 2, 5 (1923), 1-8.

Despite the uncertain political climate, physical education (including health education) has an acknowledged place in the school curriculum.

Maitland, Derek. CHINA: THE LAND, THE CITIES, THE PEOPLE, THE CULTURE, THE PRESENT. New York: Exeter Books, 1981.

Short descriptions of schools at all levels, science and technology developments, elitism and the educational level of the People's Liberation Army, and the Red Guard units.

Mauger, Peter. "Which Way China's Schooling?" CHINA NOW, 100 (January-February 1982), 12-17.

Found on third China visit (1981) vast differences between urban and rural education. Some areas resisted Cultural Revolution changes.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Mauger, Peter et al. EDUCATION IN CHINA. Modern China Series No. 5. London: Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute, 1974.

Articles on "Imperial Past to Socialist Present," Peter Mauger; "Kindergartens," Sylvia Mauger; "Primary Schools," W.P. Edmonds; "Middle Schools," Roland Berger; "Universities," Patrick Daly; and "Examinations," Valerie Marett.

Maybon, Albert. "LA RÉFORME SCOLAIRE EN CHINE" (Educational Reform in China). REVUE MONDIALE, 68 (November 15, 1907), 228-42. In French.

Meng, Chih. "China." EDUCATIONAL YEARBOOK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1944. Edited by I.L. Kandel. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944, pp. 52-70.

Sections on: Education in Chinese History, Chinese Education in Transition, World War II (1937-45) Education, Students Abroad, Mongolian-Tibetan Education, Chinese Education and World Trends.

Meng, Chih. "Recent Educational Events in China." EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 45 (March 1931), 142.

A brief summary of educational reform in China.

Ministry of Education. "China." INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF EDUCATION, VOLUME XXXII—1980. Edited by Brian Holmes. Paris: UNESCO, 1980, pp. 50-52.

Short factual accounts on general aims, administration, finance, structure and organization, curricula, teacher education; with school ladder chart.

Ministry of Education, ed. CHIAO-YÜ FA-LING HSÜ-PIEN (LAWS AND ORDINANCES ON EDUCATION, SUPPLEMENT). Nanking: Ministry of Education, 1934. In Chinese.

Continues the COMPENDIUM OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES ON EDUCATION covering March 1933-June 1934.

Ministry of Education, ed. CHIAO-YÜ FA-LING HUI-PIEN (COMPENDIUM OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES IN EDUCATION). Nanking: Ministry of Education, 1933. In Chinese.

Education laws and ordinances in force, 1933.

Ministry of Education, ed. MIN-KUO SHIH-CHIU-NIEN SSU-YÜEH HSIEN-HSING CHUNG-YAO CHIAO-YÜ FA-LING HUI-PIEN (A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT CURRENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS, APRIL 1930). Nanking: Ministry of Education, Office of Counselors, 1930. In Chinese.

School laws and regulations, including those still in force from the former Peking government, are grouped under such headings as schools and colleges, social education, educational and academic organizations, and students abroad.

Ministry of Education, ed. TI-I-TZ'U CH'ÜAN-KUO CHIAO-YÜ NIEN-CHIEN (THE FIRST CHINA EDUCATION YEAR BOOK). 2 vols. Shanghai: K'ai-ming, 1934. In Chinese.

From late Ch'ing period to 1931, with much material after the establishment of the Nationalist Government. Covers educational policies, educational systems and government administration, laws and regulations, general state of education (survey for 1931), statistics, and miscellany (chronology, Boxer indemnity fund, list of textbooks, educational research, and Who's Who).

Ministry of Education of the Chinese Republic, ed. CH'ÜAN-KUO CHIAO-YÜ HUI-I PAO-KAO (REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE). Nanking: Ministry of Education of the Chinese Republic, 1928. In Chinese.

Report of the May 1928 national conference of educators held in Nanking with over 400 proposals made, together with speeches, statements, and amendments.

Ministry of Education, Peking, ed. CHIAO-YÜ-PU HSING-CHENG CHI-YAO (A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION). Peking: Ministry of Education, 1916. In Chinese.

Education in the early Republic: administration, general education, middle schools, normal schools, colleges, special schools, social education, popular education, public libraries, museums, and exhibits.

Ministry of Education, Statistical Office, ed. CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO ER-SHIH-SSU NIEN-TU CH'ÜAN-KUO CHIAO-YÜ T'UNG-CHI CHIEN-PIEN (COUNTRY-WIDE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT ON EDUCATION FOR 1935). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1938. In Chinese.

Forty tables list enrollments at each school level, numbers of teachers and professors, numbers of schools, and budgets.

Monroe, Paul. CHINA: A NATION IN EVOLUTION. Chautauqua, NY: Chautauqua Press, 1927.

Teachers College, Columbia University, professor visited China often, beginning in 1913 when Chinese education authorities requested his advice. Surveys Chinese life and politics. Chapters on "Modern Education and the Student Movement" and "Christianity and Mission Work." Concludes that education needs to apply Sun Yat-sen's fourth and fifth principles and that Christian missions must hand over leadership to the Chinese.

Monroe, Paul. ESSAYS IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION: STUDIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NUMBER 7. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1927.

Essays include "Report on Education in China, 1922," "Students and Politics in China, 1926," and "Mission Education." They analyze education at all levels, explain key role of students in politics, outline the need to end such Western treaty advantages as extraterritoriality, urge mission schools to help Chinese students understand their own culture, and stress teacher training.

Monroe, Paul. "Report on Education in China, 1922." ESSAYS IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION. Edited by Paul Monroe. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1927, pp. 50-87.

Interpretive educational history, 2300 B.C.-1920s; describes government schools at all levels, private schools, mission schools, statistics.

Moore, Joanna. CHINA IN PICTURES. New York: Sterling, 1979.

For U.S. elementary schools: covers education, family life, music, arts and crafts, health, and other topics.

Moskowitz, H., and J. Roberts. United States Department of the Army. CHINA: AN ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF LITERATURE. 1978 EDITION. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1978.

Sections on military education, science and technology, and education and educational reforms.

New York (State). Education Department. Bureau of General Education. Curriculum Development. TEACHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. 2 vols. Albany: 1977. ERIC ED 116 984-5.

Education in China is one of the many topics covered in this ninth grade teaching unit.

Orleans, Leo A. "Communist China's Education: Policies, Problems, and Prospects." AN ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MAINLAND CHINA. Vol. 2. Edited by U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967, pp. 499-518.

Analyzes educational goals, school structure, and the economic role of education. Concludes that in ten years rural China will have universal primary education but rural children will rarely be well enough educated to compete in the urban economy.

Orleans, Leo A. PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER AND EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST CHINA. National Science

Foundation, NSF 61-3. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Striking features of education include rapid expansion of formal and informal education; flexibility, depending on local resources; and inadequate system for collecting and reporting statistics. Describes the school system and problems in training professional manpower.

Ouang, Ki-tseng. "LA RÉFORME DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN CHINE: SON CARACTÈRE ET SES TENDANCES" (The Nature and Direction of Educational Reform in China). ANNALES DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES, 24, 3 (May 1909), 396-404. In French.

Oxnam, Robert B., and Richard C. Bush, eds. CHINA BRIEFING, 1980. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1980.

New seriousness about education is one theme of these eight essays which focus on Chinese art, literature, politics, foreign policy, society, and economic development.

Parker, Franklin. "China Since Mao." Paper presented at Southwestern Philosophy of Education Society, Fayetteville, AR, November 1978. ERIC ED 161 819.

After Mao's death (1976), schools stressed academic achievement over ideology as part of the drive for economic development and modernization.

Parker, Franklin. WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THE SCHOOLS OF CHINA? Fastback 89. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa, 1977. ERIC ED 138 534.

Describes structure and aims of China's schools in the early 1970s. Identifies as common characteristics of Chinese and U.S. education uplifting the disadvantaged and combining work and study.

"Party Schools, Education, and Culture." Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation. CHINA QUARTERLY, 73 (March 1978), 205-12.

Party schools and May 7th cadre schools are not, as the Gang of Four alleged, for punishment but for ideological

renewal through private study and productive labor. Ministry of Education Conference in September 1977 listed as higher education entrance requirements: ages 20-25 (age 30 for those with special skills), unmarried, good political background, and high school attainment equivalency. Also listed graduate school qualifications.

Pashkova, M. MOLODEZH' KITAIA (CHINA'S YOUTH). Moscow: Molodaia gvardiia, 1940. In Russian.

PEOPLE'S DAILY. "Primary and Middle School Operation in Urban Areas." CURRENT BACKGROUND, 870 (January 27, 1969), 1-43.

Selections from a series on urban schools published in PEOPLE'S DAILY, December 2-27, 1968.

People's Education Publishing House. TEN YEARS OF EDUCATION. Peking: People's Education Publishing House, 1960. In Chinese.

Newspaper and periodical articles on education, 1949-1959, written in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Official reports by local educational administrators are arranged by province and municipality under regions.

Péri, Noël. "L'ÉDUCATION NOUVELLE EN CHINE" (The New Educational System in China). REVUE DE PARIS, 14, 11 (June 1, 1907), 473-94; 14, 12 (June 15, 1907), 873-94. In French.

Price, Ronald F. "Continuity and Change in Chinese Education." ASIA QUARTERLY, 2 (1975), 127-52.

Despite Mao's success in linking schooling with labor and the Cultural Revolution's boost to workers and peasants, school policy reverted to the Communist Party and the curriculum remained conservative.

Priestley, K.E. "China." THE YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION 1952. Edited by Joseph A. Lauwerys and Nicholas Hans. London: Evans Brothers, 1952, pp. 490-512.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Changes in education after 1949. Cites dangers in slavish devotion to ideology and emphasis on the practical. Includes primary, secondary, and higher education, along with the campaign against illiteracy.

Rasmussen, Carl. "DEN KINESISKE SKOLE I ØJEBLIKKET" (The Chinese School at Present). NORDISK MISSIONS TIDSSKRIFT, 41 (1930), 49-61. In Danish.

"Recent Developments in Chinese Education." CURRENT SCENE, 10, 7 (July 1972), 1-6.

Critical of the Cultural Revolution's disruption of higher education and the failure to educate specialists and skilled workers. Other developments: increasing universal primary education in rural areas to five years, recruiting worker-peasant-soldiers for university admission, and restoring academic curriculum.

"The Reorganization of Public Education in China (Work of the Commission of Experts of the League)." BULLETIN OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION, 13 (January 1932), 577-86.

Itinerary and educational recommendations of the Commission of Experts of the League of Nations. See entry 882.

Reynolds, Jack, and Thomas Tomizawa. NBC NEWS PRESENTS CHINA: A CLASS BY ITSELF. New York: National Broadcasting Co., 1979.

How Teng Hsiao-ping's 1979 policy statement relating education to science, technology, and modernization affected students from universities down to primary schools. Depicts frustration among rusticated youth and other rural students for whom higher education is often less accessible than for urban youth. Higher education admissions standards exclude all but the best students.

Sawyer, F. Donald, and Ted Ward. "The Case of the Disappearing Distinction: Formal and Non-Formal Education in China." EFFECTIVE LEARNING IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION. Edited by Ted W. Ward and William Harzog,

Jr. East Lansing: Michigan State University, 1974, pp. 324-71.

Examines the educational system and the relationship between formal and nonformal instruction.

Scherer, John L., ed. CHINA FACTS AND FIGURES ANNUAL. Vols. 1-6. Gulf Breeze, FL: Academic International Press, 1978-1983.

"Institutions" section lists universities and officers in the Academy of Sciences, the Research Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Medical Science (Peking), and the Academy of Chinese Traditional Medicine (Peking). Lists volumes in major libraries, statistics on dramatic groups and theaters, and statistics on each school level. Vol. 2, 1979, includes "Changes Made by the Draft Plan for a Ten-Year Full-Time Teaching System for Primary and Middle Schools," a list of 88 post-Cultural Revolution designated Key Institutions of Higher Learning, and "Education Enrollment by Certain Provinces (1949-1977)." Vol. 3, 1980, added a "Communications and Culture" section containing titles of plays, operas, dance and music, books, new or resumed journals, and films and themes they presented in 1979. Vol. 4, 1981, added titles and themes of TV plays; science, technology, and museum statistics; enrollments of national minorities in higher education; Chinese students abroad; and foreign students in China. Vol. 5, 1982, has section on "Military Schools."

Seybolt, Peter J., ed. "Education Documents, 1979-1980: Problems and Directions." CHINESE EDUCATION, 13, 3-4 (Fall-Winter 1980-81), 1-193.

Articles from 1979-80 issues of China's POPULAR EDUCATION and RED FLAG correct ultraleftist distortions of Mao's educational thought, reject the Cultural Revolution's putdown of intellectual effort in education, reaffirm the value of higher education as essential to the national economy, reaffirm different school curricula and methods of financing to support the "four modernizations," explain sending urban youth to work in rural communes (rustication) to aid the national economy (rather than for ideological

reasons given during the Cultural Revolution), urge schools to concentrate on the 96 percent of youths who go to work and not on the four percent who go to higher education (in this regard, urges more vocational schools to help more students get jobs), laud the Television University and other ways to expand further education, and urge expanding rural educational opportunities where 80 percent of the people live (about 30 percent of young to middle-aged rural people are still illiterate. This problem is the main weakness of Chinese education).

Seybolt, Peter J., ed. "Educational Policy After the Gang of Four." CHINESE EDUCATION, 12, 1 (Spring-Summer 1979), 1-176.

Twenty-one articles from Chinese publications of late 1977 and early 1978 document changes in education after late 1976. Articles are on upgrading science and technology, raising the quality of education, restoring higher education entrance requirements, and in general restoring "expertness."

Seybolt, Peter J., and Leon E. Clark, eds. REVOLUTION: A NATION STANDS UP. THROUGH CHINESE EYES. Vol. 1. Revised ed. New York: Center for International Training and Education, 1981. ERIC ED 210 239.

Collection of writings by Chinese people about life in China. Education, women's status, the family, religion, land reform, the Confucian heritage, and dissent are discussed.

Seybolt, Peter J., and Leon E. Clark, eds. TRANSFORMATION: BUILDING A NEW SOCIETY. THROUGH CHINESE EYES. Vol. 2. Revised ed. New York: Center for International Training and Education, 1981. ERIC ED 210 240.

Firsthand accounts by Chinese about life in their country are arranged in four sections: the Cultural Revolution; the economic revolution; population, pollution and health care; and China and the world. Higher education and training and the status of intellectuals are treated.

Shea, John. "Background Paper: Education in China." OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN

EDUCATION AND WORK IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: REPORT OF A STUDY GROUP: APRIL 25 TO MAY 15, 1978. Edited by Clark Kerr et al. Berkeley, CA: Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, 1978, pp. 33-47.

Summarizes Cultural Revolution education reforms and changes since 1976. Describes post-kindergarten schooling, noting differences between post-secondary schooling in rural areas (nearly all of it "unconventional" because so few complete secondary school) and in urban areas, where traditional higher education is common.

Shu, Hsin-ch'eng, and Ch'eng-kuang Sun. CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO CHIH CHIAO-YÜ (EDUCATION IN THE CHINESE REPUBLIC). Shanghai: Chung-hua shu-chu, 1931. In Chinese.

Essay on education during Republican period is followed by selected Ministry of Education documents: general regulations, administration, schools and colleges, social education (adult education), and educational and academic organizations.

Singh, Ajit Kumar. "Inequalities and Growth Strategy in Communist China." CHINA REPORT, 14, 4 (1978), 9-36.

Surveys income differentials among agricultural, industrial, and governmental workers and the accessibility of social services such as health and education to different sectors of society in China.

Smith, Arthur Henderson. "The School System of China." EAST OF ASIA MAGAZINE, 3 (1904), 1-10.

No school "system" in Western sense. Memorization in private elementary schools of stereotyped literary essays from Confucian classics and standard commentary.

Snow, Edgar. RED CHINA TODAY. Revised and updated version of THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. New York: Random House, 1970.

Long-time China watcher, who taught at Yenching University in the 1930s and lived for a time after the Long March

with Communists in Yenan, returned to China in 1961. Many references to schooling and education policy. Has chapters on "Science and Education" and on "'Ministry' of Spare-Time Education." Defends the Communist insistence on combining book knowledge with physical labor.

Soulié de Morant, Charles Georges. "L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE À YUANNAN-FOU" (Public Education in Yunnan-fu (i.e., Kunming)). REVUE INDO-CHINOISE, 10, 85 (July 15, 1908), 1-10. In French.

Stanford University China Project, ed. "Education." CENTRAL SOUTH CHINA. Vol. 1. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, pp. 257-302.

The chapter (in a book on social, economic, and political conditions and problems in Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi provinces) reviews Nationalist educational development and major changes the Communists made. The Communist goal has been to use education for socialist remolding. Curricula, textbooks, and admissions policies have been revised, labor education and physical education begun, and schools for national minorities opened.

Stanford University China Project, ed. "Education." EAST CHINA. Vol. 1. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, pp. 304-43.

About education in provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chukiang, and Fukien. Reviews its status under Nationalists; examines major education movements launched by Communists. Cites severe teacher shortage (East China teacher training schools in 1952 had 72,900 students). Worker education in spare-time schools of East China enrolled in 1951 440,000, many seeking literacy. East China, despite having more resources than many areas, lacked instructional aids and appropriate textbooks.

Stanford University China Project, ed. "Education." NORTH CHINA. Vol. 1. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, pp. 274-317.

Hopei and Shansi provinces (North China) under Nationalist rule in 1947 had 21 higher education institutions, over 7,000 primary schools, and 210 secondary schools. In 1954, under Communist rule, they had 40 higher education institutions. Hopei Province had 8,693 primary schools in 1954, and major educational reforms were underway in both Hopei and Shansi.

Stanford University China Project, ed. "Education." SOUTHWEST CHINA. Vol. 1. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, pp. 268-320.

Major Communist school emphases, 1949-54, were thought reform, labor education, and physical education movements. Reviews changes at each school level. By 1954 the Communists reported having four million minority students attending schools.

A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF CHINESE EDUCATION. Society for the Improvement of Chinese Education Series, No. 4. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1930?

Statistics on students and teachers during May 1922-April 1923.

Straka, Gerald A. "Current Tendencies of Educational Politics in the People's Republic of China." Paper presented at the American Educational Research Association, New Orleans, April 1984. ERIC ED 244 379.

Current school structure and enrollment patterns of secondary and higher education. Urges study of present textbooks as a key to understanding educational direction.

Su, Wenming, ed. CHINA TODAY (5): A NATION AT SCHOOL. "BEIJING REVIEW" SPECIAL FEATURE SERIES. Beijing: Beijing Review Publications, 1983.

Covers kindergarten to college, red and expert, ethnic groups, modernization, work-study, moral education in Shanghai, and key colleges and universities.

Taga, Akigorō, ed. KINDAI AJIA KYŌIKUSHI KENKYŪ, JO (STUDIES OF THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN ASIA IN

MODERN TIMES). Vol. 1. Japan: Iwasaki Gakujutsu Shuppansha, 1969. In Japanese.

Late Ch'ing China movements for a modern educational system, modern teacher training, and physical education.

Tang, P.T. "China: Educational Developments in 1948-1949." INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF EDUCATION 1949. Paris: UNESCO, 1949.

Covers curriculum revision, study abroad (709 professors and lecturers went abroad to teach or do research while 713 students pursued advanced studies abroad), teacher education, and government efforts to accommodate teachers and students who fled from war areas.

Tang, Peter S.H. "Education." A REGIONAL HANDBOOK ON NORTHEAST CHINA. Edited by Far Eastern and Russian Institute, University of Washington. New Haven, CT: Human Relations Area Files, 1956, pp. 213-26.

In Manchuria, education, though as in all China an indoctrination tool, has expanded rapidly. Its technical education, because of Japanese industrialization, is the best in China, and Soviet influence is very great.

Tao, H.D. "China." EDUCATIONAL YEARBOOK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1938. Edited by I.L. Kandel. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1938, pp. 101-18.

Headings: The Chinese Village, Illiteracy and Education, Elementary Education, Compulsory Education, Training of Village Teachers, Peasant Education in Soviet China, the People's Education Movement.

Teng, S.Y. "Education and Intellectual Life in China After the Cultural Revolution." CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION, 45, 3 (Spring 1974), 174-82.

Compares Mao Tse-tung's views on education with those of Confucius and other early Chinese scholars. Author also contrasts his 1972 observations of educational institutions at all levels with recollections of his own boyhood experiences in Chinese schools.

Teng, Ts'ui-ying, and Timothy Tingfang Lew, eds. EDUCATION IN CHINA: PAPERS CONTRIBUTED BY THE MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Peking: Society for the Study of International Education, 1923.

Nine papers examine education at all levels and discuss the rise of modern education and patterns of educational administration.

Terrill, Ross. 800,000,000: THE REAL CHINA. New York: Laurel Press, 1972.

Education, politics, and foreign policy are included in an Australian scholar's account based on conversations with Chou En-lai, other high officials, scholars, workers, and students.

Tobar, Jerome. "LA RÉFORME DES ÉTUDES EN CHINE" (Educational Reform in China). ÉTUDES, 97, 5 (December 5, 1903), 703-17. In French.

Tong, Hollington K., ed. CHINA HANDBOOK 1937-1945: A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA IN EIGHT YEARS OF WAR. New York: Macmillan, 1947.

Among its 24 chapters on developments, 1937-45, is one on "Education and Research," which examines accomplishments and problems at all school levels and in research institutes. Includes enrollment statistics. Protestant and Catholic educational work is examined in the chapter "Christian Movement." The supplement for 1946 includes an education section.

Townsend, James R., and Richard C. Bush, eds. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: A BASIC HANDBOOK. 2nd ed. New York: Council on International and Public Affairs in cooperation with The China Council of the Asia Society, 1981.

Chinese education is one of many topics.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Tsao, Wen Yen. "The Meaning of Chinese Education." FREE WORLD FORUM, 2, 3 (June 1960), 53-56.

Taiwanese author, critical of Communist education as repressive, traces education of nobility, pre-722 B.C.; Confucius and his 3,000 students; civil service exams, 132-1903; and Japan's influence.

Tsen, Tsouming. "L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE EN CHINE" (Public Schools in China). COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE, 2, 16 (April 15, 1930), 153-60. In French.

Describes higher education (including four universities), primary and secondary schools, public technical schools, and private schools run by associations and foreign missions.

Tyau, Min-ch'ien T.Z., ed. TWO YEARS OF NATIONALIST CHINA. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, 1930.

Information from Nationalist ministries illustrates administration and developments in education (pp. 211-27), civil service (pp. 353-60), Academia Sinica (pp. 399-411), and other aspects of government.

UNESCO. "China." WORLD SURVEY OF EDUCATION, V, EDUCATIONAL POLICY, LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION. Paris: UNESCO, 1971, pp. 215-20. ERIC ED 078 534.

Includes national aims of education, educational policies, national system of education, legal basis of education, educational administration, and statistics.

U.S. Bureau of Education. "Progress of Education in China." REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR 1908. Vols. 1-2. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1908, pp. 286-96

Wada, Sei, ed. KINDAI SHINA SHAKAI (MODERN CHINESE SOCIETY). Japan: Kofukan, 1943. In Japanese.

Chapters on education: Kaigo Tokiomi, "Characteristics of Modern Chinese Education," about education at all levels, including mass education; Kobayashi Sumie, "History of Modern Chinese Education," discussion of traditional and

Western-style schooling; and Sanetō Keishū, "History of Study Abroad in Modern China," about students in Europe, Japan, and the U.S.

Wang, Shih-chieh. "Education." THE CHINESE YEARBOOK 1935-36. PREMIER ISSUE. Edited by Chungshu Kwei. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1935, pp. 456-532.

Comprehensive survey of education at all levels—organization, administration, finance, curriculum—with enrollment and other statistical tables.

Wang, Shih-chieh. "Education." THE CHINESE YEARBOOK 1936-37. SECOND ISSUE. Edited by Chao-ying Shih and Chi-hsien Chang. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1936, pp. 450-523.

Comprehensive survey of education at all levels—organization, administration, finance, curriculum—with enrollment and other statistical tables.

Wang, Shih-chieh. "Education." THE CHINESE YEAR BOOK 1937 ISSUE. Shanghai: Council of International Affairs, 1937, pp. 1025-89.

Comprehensive survey of education at all levels. Cites great strides in enrollment since 1912 and discusses such problems as uneven quality of instruction, low enrollment in science and technology, and poor research facilities at universities.

Wang, Shih-chieh. "Education in China." THE YEAR BOOK OF EDUCATION, 1937. London: Evans, 1938?, pp. 555-601.

Brief history of education recounted through educational laws: late Ch'ing dynasty to Republic, to 1922, to 1933; national, provincial, and district administration; and statistics for each school level.

Wang, Wei-min, and I-chun Li. "Is It Useless to Study?" CHINESE EDUCATION, 1 (Winter 1968-69), 13-20.

Repudiates the popular belief that to study is to desire to become an official.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Whitaker, Donald P. et al. AREA HANDBOOK FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.

"Education, Intellectual Expression, and the Arts" chapter, pp. 191-231, includes Education: modern, post-1949, since the Cultural Revolution; Literary and Intellectual Expression: Confucian classics, philosophy, history, research, creative writing; Performing Arts: drama, dance, music, puppetry, motion pictures; Visual Arts and Handicrafts: graphic arts, museums. "Science and Technology" chapter, pp. 457-94, includes political supervision, Chinese Academy of Sciences, research institutes, and nuclear development. Education is also treated in "Labor Requirements, Skills, Training, and Allocation" section of Labor chapter, pp. 501-05.

Whyte, Martin King, and William L. Parish. URBAN LIFE IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984.

After the Cultural Revolution China's leaders reacted openly against Soviet and failed Chinese urban models. Education discussed in: Urban Political Economy, Family Behavior, and Quality of Life. Education is treated in: The Quest for Equality and Security, and Social Services and Supplies. Authors credit China with achieving widespread adult literacy, increasing educational attainment, universalizing access, and reducing status-related school disparities.

Wilson, Dick. A QUARTER OF MANKIND: AN ANATOMY OF CHINA TODAY. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1966.

Elements and tensions within Chinese cultural, social, and political life. Examines national economy and international relations. "Youth" chapter describes major Communist educational innovations, emphasis on manual labor, and the rustication movement. "Science and Technology" chapter shows tension between scientific needs and Mao's suspicion of intellectuals.

Wong-Quincey, J. "Modern Education in China." TSING HUA JOURNAL OF CHINESE STUDIES, 2, 7 (May 1917), 155-71.

Wu, Yuan-li. CHINA: A HANDBOOK. New York: Praeger, 1973.

Chapters on science, technology, and education. Statistics: school enrollment, 1949-65; higher education graduates, 1948-66; and lists of research institutes and medical schools. See entry 2381.

Yu, Chen-ming. "Education Chronicle." T'IEN HSIA MONTHLY, 11, 5 (April-May 1941), 476-79.